W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 39--1917.

Neighborly Society.

"Oh, mother," cried Mabel, who had never visited in the country, "I have just had a letter from my schoolmate inviting me to spend two weeks on her father's farm."

Mabel's mother looked up languidly. "Yes, dear," she remarked, "and what does she say about the society in the neighborhood? Does she mention anyone?"

"No," answered Mabel thoughtfully, "but I've heard her mention the Holsteins and Guernseys."

"Oh, well," said her mother. "I presume they are pleasant people."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Perseverance.

Sheriff Wheeler of Bisbane, the Arizona patriot who deported 1,200 anti-war agitators, said at a banquet in Phoenix:

"I got the best of these rascals by the employment of perseverance. In the police world you've got to have all the perseverance of a Boozer.

"Boozer, you know, was crossing the continent on the limited, and one night, after too many high balls, he tackled me in the smoker, and told me a long, long story about his domestic troubles.

"The next morning, headachy and sober, he came to me again and said how much he regretted his confession of the evening before, and he hoped the facts he'd revealed would go no farther.

"'Oh, that's all right,' said I, 'I never listened to you, old man, and I haven't the least idea of what you said.'

"Well, that night the chump turned up in the smoker again, drunker than before, and he sat down beside me, and laid a heavy hand on my knee and said:

"'Now, then, durn you, you said you didn't listen to me last night, so I'm goin' to tell you the whole story of my miserable—hic—marriage over again.'"

But Lottie Hadn't One.

Flossie (alluding to her new ring)—It isn't always what a present costs that makes it appreciated.

Lottie (who doesn't think much of it)—No, dear. Very often it is what other people think it costs.

It takes a lot of courage to enable a woman to admit that she is homely.

Good Christians pray for the iceman.

SEED CORN MUST BE CAREFULLY STORED

Probable Shortage as Result of the Season's Backwardness; Necessary Precautions.

EARS NEED GOOD DRYING

Thorough Ventilation of Storage Room Is Therefore Essential—Michigan Corn Best for Seed.

By J. F. COX,
Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—The favorite rallying cry of the city business man, whether he be an automobile manufacturer employing ten thousand men, or a grimy boot-black holding forth on the curb, is "Patronize home industry." This spirit, crystallized, has borne fruit in the easily visible development of city enterprises.

The motto, while city-born and city-bred, is one which the farmer can well apply to his own business, particularly with respect to seed corn. Michigan's best corn growers have found their greatest success has come from what may be said to be adherence to the motto "Use home-grown, field selected seed."

This fruit of their experiences as thus summed up is of importance just now for the reason that ears carefully selected this fall in the home field—if you have a variety of proved worth, are likely to give better results in 1918 than will seed brought in from elsewhere. Many a Michigan man has found to his sorrow that corn brought in from other states where it has done well will not necessarily do the same under Michigan conditions.

But home-growing and home-selection is not enough. Good seed corn can only be secured by thoroughly drying carefully selected ears before they are exposed to freezing weather.

In late September or October, the corn as it comes from the field contains from 30 to 40 per cent of moisture. In order to retain its vitality it must be rapidly dried so as to pass through the winter with a moisture content of not more than 12 to 15 per cent.

Immediately after harvest, corn for seed should be placed where it will receive free ventilation. No two ears should be allowed to touch. The ears may be strung on binder twine and hung from a rafter, or where large amounts of seed are to be handled, special drying houses are desirable with numerous windows or panels which will give free circulation of air, or a stove to furnish artificial heat to hasten drying and prevent freezing.

This fall is the time to select Michigan-grown corn for next year's crop. Corn from other states is often not well adapted to Michigan conditions. To insure a sufficient supply of good seed corn to plant Michigan's crop the coming spring, therefore, the concerted action of all Michigan corn growers in selecting and storing it is needed.

The important points to bear in mind are these:

By field selecting during late September and October the highest yielding ears can be saved.

About one corn grower in 100 in Michigan selects seed corn in the field before harvesting the main crop. If every farmer field-selected, a great increase in corn yield would result.

Seed corn of high vitality can only be secured by drying rapidly, immediately after picking and storing, in ventilated room.

Good seed cannot be secured from the crib.

Good seed means a good stand. Planting poor seed results in frequently missing hills. It costs as much to cultivate a poor crop as a good one.

FEEDS SHOULD BE STUDIED

Not All Feed Is What It Seems to Be Investigation Saves Losses From Adulteration.

By G. A. BROWN,
Department of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—These are times when it behooves a man to be wary in the matter of purchasing feed for stock, for with the present tendency towards adulteration among many of the less reliable firms, there are numerous feeds on the market which don't anywhere near give a fair return for the money asked for them. The farmer who has to lay in a winter supply will find it worth while before buying to become familiar with the comparative values of the various grains and prepared feeds on the market.

The factors which determine the value of a feed are its palatability, or relish with which it is eaten, and its physical effect on the digestive tract of the animal, such as a tendency to cause scouring or constipation.

The amount of fiber is also an important consideration. There are many prepared feeds on the market which contain as much fiber as the roughage grown on the farm and to purchase any of these means a distinct loss. As a general rule it is not advisable to purchase a feed containing over 12 to 14 per cent of fiber.

The three principal ingredients for which feeds are purchased are protein (muscle building material) and carbohydrates and fat (fat-forming material). The farm-grown feeds rich in protein are field peas, soy beans, cull beans and alfalfa. Those rich in fat-forming material are corn, barley, and rye.

After deciding which class of feed to purchase the percentage of the above ingredients in the different feeds on the market should be carefully studied. The amount of protein may be given in percentage, in which case the figure given represents the actual number of pounds of protein per 100 pounds of feed. Often the amount of protein is given in terms of nitrogen. Protein contains 16 per cent of nitrogen, and in such cases the amount of nitrogen should be multiplied by 6.25 to give the amount of protein. For example, if a feed contains 7 per cent of nitrogen, the protein-content would be 6.25 by 7, or 43.75 pounds of protein per 100 pounds of feed. Again the protein may be stated in terms of ammonia, in which case the amount of ammonia should be multiplied by 5.15. For example, if a feed contains 7 per cent of ammonia, it will have 5.15 by 7, or 36.05 pounds of protein per 100 pounds.

The amount of carbohydrates present are usually given as nitrogen-free extract, and the fat as other extracts. For feeding purposes fat is two and one-fourth times as valuable as carbohydrates, (nitrogen-free extract). Thus if a feed contains 70 per cent of nitrogen-free extract and 2 per cent of other extract (fat) the total amount of fat-forming material present would be 2.25 by 2, or 4.5, plus 70, or 74.5 in 100 pounds of feed. After carefully figuring the cost per pound of protein, carbohydrates and fat in a feed, it will often be found that the feeding stuff costing the most per ton will furnish food nutrients at a lower cost per pound than other feeds that can be obtained at less cost per ton.

SELECT WINTER LAYERS

Hens, as Well as Pullets, Should Be Comfortably Established in Winter Quarters.

By C. H. BURGESS,
Department of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Just about this season of the year poultrymen are trying to decide just what hens are best to keep for winter laying.

The later molter, as a rule, is the heaviest producer. The hens to be laying well in August and September are the hens to keep for another year's work. Those two years of age, but which are laying now can safely be kept for another winter. Hens at the college two, three and even four years of age that are producing as many as 15 to 20 eggs in August, will be kept over for another year. One hen, a Barred Rock with a record of 27 eggs in August, is nearing five years of age. She will be kept in our pens. Do not understand that we recommend the keeping of all old hens, but we do recommend the keeping of such individual hens as have the "comeback" in them and are vitally strong and in perfect health.

When selecting pullets, retain only the ones showing they have put to good use the food fed to them. Pullets should now be of good size. Never keep small, runty individuals in the hope that they will come on, for they only serve to spread trouble in a flock. Make the flock as uniform in size as possible.

Do not feed pullets and old hens alike. To ripen up the pullets give them a mash of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, bran and middlings, to which has been added 15 per cent by weight of high-grade meat scrap. Moisten with sour milk, and feed one a day in troughs all they will clean up in 20 minutes, but not more.

MUCH ALFALFA LEAF SPOT

Cutting Before Leaves Begin to Drop Is Remedy Recommended.

By J. H. MUNCIE,
Plant Pathologist, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing.—Leaf spot of alfalfa, always to be found more or less in Michigan fields, is unusually widespread this summer, chiefly as a result of the excessively wet weather early in the year.

Most growers, probably, are more or less well acquainted with this disease of the alfalfa crop. It first appears as small brown spots, either irregular or circular in outline, which extend through the leaf. As the disease progresses these spots become larger and the portion of the leaf surrounding them becomes yellow, shading off into the green of the healthy tissue. The spores, or "seeds" by which the parasite reproduces itself are developed under the skin of the leaf in the center of these spots. As the parasite grows, the epidermis of the leaf is broken and these spores are scattered to surrounding plants, infecting them also.

This disease does its principal damage by causing the leaves to fall and, in some cases, where it is unusually severe, the plants may lose all their foliage. Affected plants, also, are not so vigorous as those free from the disease, while weak and spindling plants, such as may be found on poor soil, or where the soil has not become thoroughly inoculated, are more seriously spotted than are the healthier plants. Leaf spot, in a dry season which has followed a wet one, frequently causes the death of plants through defoliation. The lower leaves and the leaves of older plants seem to be the ones most commonly affected.

The most effective remedy for the disease is to cut the alfalfa before the leaves begin to drop. This saves not only the diseased leaves and increases the hay production, but removes from the field at the same time a fertile sources of infection for the new crop.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

THE PATROL LEADER.

The leader of a patrol, usually a corporal if it consists of a squad or less, must be specially chosen. And the more important the work, the more careful the selection. The leader must be skilled in the methods of covering large areas with a few men; he must be able to report the strength and character of hostile forces, deduce their probable intentions, and report intelligently to his commanding officer. Endurance, courage and good judgment are requisites of the patrol leader.

His judgment will be called constantly into play, in order to read indications and pass upon the significance of the information at hand. He should be capable of seeing a connection between apparently irrelevant facts and formulating his reports accordingly.

Before setting out, however, the patrol leader should be given such information of the enemy and country as may be of value to him—the general location of his own forces, and particularly those with whom he may come in contact. From this it will be seen that the patrol leader already has a basis upon which to interpret the information he gains.

When possible, the patrol leader should have a map of the country he is to traverse—in many cases the route specified—and he should have a compass, a watch, a pencil and a notebook. When practicable, he should take with him field message blanks. He carries, of course, his arms and ammunition.

When the patrol leader assembles the men detailed for the patrol, he makes sure of several things: That their arms and ammunition are in a suitable condition for duty; that none has any papers or maps which would be of value to the enemy if captured; that their accoutrements do not glisten or rattle as they move. He then repeats his instructions and explains them until he is satisfied that every man understands them; he also rehearses with the men the signals which are to be used; and designates a man to take his place if he should be disabled.

The formation of the patrol will depend upon the nature of the country and the character of the cover—the formation best suited to the needs of the case will be determined by the leader. But at all events, the formation must be so regulated as to insure, so nearly as possible, the escape of one man if the patrol is "jumped" by a superior force.

Generally speaking, it will consist of a main body with advance, rear and flank guards, though each of the guards be represented only by a single man. It can be seen, however, that this would be an easy formation for a patrol as small as a squad to assume, since, beside the guards, it would allow for a main body of the corporal and three men.

With a small patrol—as small, indeed, as four or five men—the distance between the men may not be more than from 25 to 50 yards. With a larger patrol, they may be as great as 100 yards. The reason for this variation is both that a smaller force must, in the nature of things, remain closer together, and that the guards at 100 yards would have far more difficulty in keeping in sight two or three men than a larger force.

SENDING BACK INFORMATION FROM PATROLS.

Patrol work calls for the exercise of more faculties perhaps than any other form of duty. Not only the young soldier's muscles, but his head also must be exceedingly active. He has many things to remember, much to watch out for, and must be able to transmit such pieces of information as he gains. The country must be carefully observed.

When a hill is to be passed over, the region beyond should first be observed by one man; in the same way, houses or inclosures should be approached by a single man or avoided entirely. This for the reason that one man is distinctly less likely to be seen than the patrol as a whole, but what is more to the point, the guard, encountering danger, would be able to warn the main body before it fell into a trap. Woods should generally be reconnoitered in a thin skirmish line. This serves as a big rake, of which each man is a tooth, for combing the thicket.

Patrol leaders, and the men as well, should know the uniforms, guidons and other insignia of the enemy. This will help in determining the class of troops sighted when no other means are available.

Patrol leaders should send back important information as soon as it is gained unless the patrol itself is to return at once. In any case, it is the duty of the leader to send reports to his commander with sufficient frequency to keep the commander informed as to his whereabouts and what he is accomplishing.

The information, if written, should be signed by the leader, and should state the place, date, hour and minute of its dispatch. If this does not seem requisite to the young soldier, it must at all times be borne in mind that the commander is continually receiving information from other sources—other patrols, probably, and that he assembles and pieces together all that he obtains. The hour and minute when the information was gained may furnish the commander with a clue to a whole series of other facts which have been reported before, but which he was unable to interpret.

As a simple illustration of the necessity of the time element, it will be seen that if a troop of cavalry is reported at a certain spot at a certain hour by one patrol and a troop three miles up the road is reported by another patrol moving in the same direction, the only way in which the commander might know whether or not it was the same troop is by the time. If the reports of the two troops are timed, say, half an hour apart, the commander concludes that it is the same troop; if they are timed within ten minutes of each other, he naturally concludes that two distinct troops are approaching.

THE OUTPOST.

Patrols are by no means sufficient to guarantee the security of a force in hostile territory, or in the proximity of an enemy in friendly territory. Every camp or bivouac should be protected by covering detachments known as outposts, although it is true that an outpost may also exercise the functions of a patrol and become an outpost patrol.

The size and disposition of an outpost will depend upon a number of factors, including the size of the whole command, the proximity of the enemy, the particular situation with respect to the enemy, and the nature of the terrain.

Outposts may vary in strength from a very small fraction to one-third of the entire force. The principle to be kept in mind is that outposts, like patrols, should be no stronger than is essential to the work in hand; but they should at least always be sufficiently large to insure reasonable security. A few sentinels and patrols will usually answer for a single company, but for a large command, a more elaborate system of outposts must be established.

The supreme duty of an outpost is to prevent surprise and prevent an attack upon the camp before the troops are prepared to resist. For a camp to be "jumped," in the colloquial language of the army, is an offense on the part of the commander which is neither to be explained nor extenuated. This does not mean that a camp or bivouac may not be overwhelmed with a sudden attack by an enemy force, but at least the command should have sufficient warning from its outposts to make an organized show of resistance.

The outpost patrol is used to keep in close contact with the enemy, and this has been found to be the most economical form of protection, since, if the commander is kept constantly advised of the whereabouts of the enemy, it will be unnecessary for him to make use of as elaborate a system of outposts to guard against surprise. Nevertheless, he should always err on the side of caution in the matter of the protection of his camp.

Outposts should be composed of complete organizations. Discipline and morale can be better maintained in a full squad, for example, and one which is accustomed to drilling together, than with a detachment, say, of six or ten men. If more than one squad is required at any point, two squads are preferable to one squad and a half.

Troops on outposts keep themselves concealed as much as is consistent with the performance of their duties. Especially, they avoid appearing on the skyline, for this would render to the enemy a clear silhouette of their movements. The skyline, indeed, is a background which brings out a figure more distinctly than any other—even the olive drab uniform does not escape the eye, since it is the outline and not the color which is distinguishable.

Troops on outposts do not render honors. It is assumed that their attention is completely occupied in keeping upon the lookout.

China's "Four Diamonds."

There are in China four powerful men, known as the Four Diamonds, who are credited with being actively pro-Japanese, and at the head of the Chinese pro-Japanese political activities. These men are Tsao Ju Ling, former minister of foreign affairs and former minister of communications; Chang Hsiang, former minister of justice and former minister to Japan from China, the first cabinet minister ever sent to Japan in a diplomatic capacity and the leading Japanese scholar of China; Lu Chung Yu, former minister from China to Japan; and Wang I Tang, former minister of the interior. The Four Diamonds are generally regarded as the instruments with which Japan was working in this most ambitious plan to impress the will of Japan on China and create a situation that would allow Japan to intervene in China, with some show of reason other than apparent aggrandizement.—Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post.

Writes With His Knee.

The invention of a Portland (Ore.) doctor, by means of which one can write with the knee, offers large possibilities for the person deprived of the use of both hands; for the device affords a much more convenient method of writing than by holding a pencil with the toes or teeth, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The apparatus consists of a broad strip of leather fastened over the bent knee by means of spring clasps. It is provided with two pencil clips, into which a pencil is inserted so that it projects beyond the knee. A low rack, made like a music rack, holds the writing paper firmly in a convenient position. Ample range of motion for the pen is obtained by resting the foot on the ball, with the heel upraised.

Not Yet.

It may be comfortable to work in and all that, but women will not run over to the grocery store before breakfast wearing the pantalette house suit.—Portland Oregonian.

PROLIFIC OF GOOD STORIES

Recent Military Registration Furnished Numerous Humorous Incidents Like These Recorded.

The military registration was quite prolific of interesting incidents. A negro grew anxious when he saw the registrar in his district clip off the corner of his card to designate that the registrant was a negro. He asked in alarm:

"What is you doing now? Is you segregating us?"

It was the Tenth Ward of a Southern town that a young man approached, gave his name and answered all the questions. He was twenty-one and had as dependents his wife, children and mother-in-law.

"Do you claim exemption?" he was asked.

"Shucks, no!" was his answer.

The lowest ratio of exemptions asked in another place was nineteen out of 841 eligibles. The warden of the Eastern penitentiary said:

"We surely have a lot of patriots in our hotel. The old fellows even wanted to slip their ages back on us so they could register." Altogether 610 inmates of the penitentiary registered.

Waving his registration card energetically and calling for the chief registrar, a husky blond American, apparently a sailor, rushed into City Clerk Sweeney's office in Buffalo, after registration, and sought immediate change in the card.

"Who asked me whether I am a Caucasian?" he demanded. "I'm not of that race."

"What are you, an African?" Clerk Sweeney inquired.

"Why—why—why, what'll you have? The drinks are on me."

An Irishman insisted on not having Great Britain indicated as his governing country, and held up his signature until he obtained his first papers. Another man, asked if his wife had any other means of support than himself, replied:

"Well, I hope not."

Men of Twenty-nine—Beware!

If a man is going to commit a crime during his lifetime, the chances are that he will do it at the age of twenty-nine. It is a curious fact that statistics have shown that man is more dangerous at this period of his life than at any other.

The general supposition is that men have attained the highest development of their mental and physical powers at twenty-nine, and they are supposed to be able to distinguish between right and wrong and to realize the consequences liable to follow the indulgence of either.

Next to the age of twenty-nine, the greatest number of criminals have been aged twenty-one, twenty-seven or forty-five years.

Explaining Parliamentary Procedure.

Endeavoring to explain Mr. Bonar Law's statement on the abandonment of the Mesopotamia proceedings to a French gentleman (writes a correspondent), I pointed out that Mr. Dillon had secured permission to move the adjournment of the House. "Ah," he said, "that is to stop discussion. It will prevent the Left from objecting, for there can be no more speech. Wonderful parliamentarians, you English." I explained that the adjournment motion meant more speech instead of none at all, and he was astonished. "Truly quaint people, you English," he observed.—Manchester Guardian.

Russia's Water Tonnage.

The water net of Russia (Finland not included), comprising rivers, lakes and canals, at the end of 1912 covered an area of 386,572 square kilometers. In 1906 the river steam fleet of European Russia numbered 3,897 units, with a total horse power of 192,284, while the sailing vessels, rafts and other fluvial conveyances numbered 23,175 units, with a total tonnage of 12,875,000. It is officially stated that 91 per cent of all steamboats were built in Russia proper, 4.5 per cent in Finland and 4.5 per cent in foreign countries.

DETROIT MARKETS.

CATTLE—Best Steers	$ 9.50	@10.50
Mixed Steers	8.00	@ 8.50
Light Butchers	6.00	@ 7.00
Best Cows	7.50	@ 8.00
Common Cows	5.50	@ 6.00
Best Heavy Bulls	7.25	@ 7.50
Stock Bulls	5.50	@ 6.00
CALVES—Best	15.00	@15.25
Common	7.00	@13.00
HOGS—Best	18.00	@18.50
Pigs	16.00	@17.00
SHEEP—Common	5.50	@ 6.50
Fair to good	9.00	@ 9.75
LAMBS—Best	16.00	@16.50
Light to common	14.00	@15.00
DRESSED CALVES	.19	@ .20
Fancy	.21	@ .22
LIVE POULTRY—(Lb.)		
Spring Chickens	.24	@ .25
No. 1 Hens	.24	@ .25
Small Hens	.23	
Ducks	.24	@ .25
Geese	.16	@ .17
Spring Geese	.18	@ .19
Turkeys	.24	@ .25
CLOVER SEED	13.40	
TIMOTHY SEED	3.70	
WHEAT	2.13	@ 2.19
CORN	2.13	@ 2.15
OATS	.61	@ .62½
RYE	1.88	
BEANS	7.75	
HAY—No. 1 Tim	17.50	@18.00
Light Mixed	16.50	@17.00
No. 1 Clover	13.00	@13.50
STRAW	8.50	@10.00
TOMATOES—(Bu.)	2.25	
BUTTER—Creamery	.41½	@ .43
EGGS	.38	@ .40

Decorating a Savage.

Florence Partello Stuart, in one of her delightful tales of the Moro charm boy, Piang, tells of an embarrassing situation. Piang had saved the governor's life at the risk of his own.

"'Piang, I am about to decorate you with the emblem of our government; these infantry cross-guns I shall pin on your breast'—the dignified governor reached forward to make good his words, but paused in embarrassment, the speech dying on his lips. He gazed in dismay at the scantily clothed little savage, standing straight and expectant before him.

"'I shall place this emblem,' again began the worthy official. There was a titter among the spectators.

"Piang, eagerly eyeing the treasure, wondered why the governor delayed. Suddenly a gleam of understanding broke over Piang, and he grinned broadly. With the tip of his finger he touched the shining cross-guns, then his necklace of crocodile teeth. The situation was saved."—St. Nicholas.

When a wise man falls in love he gives his brain a vacation.

There are still some vacant lots on Easy street.